LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

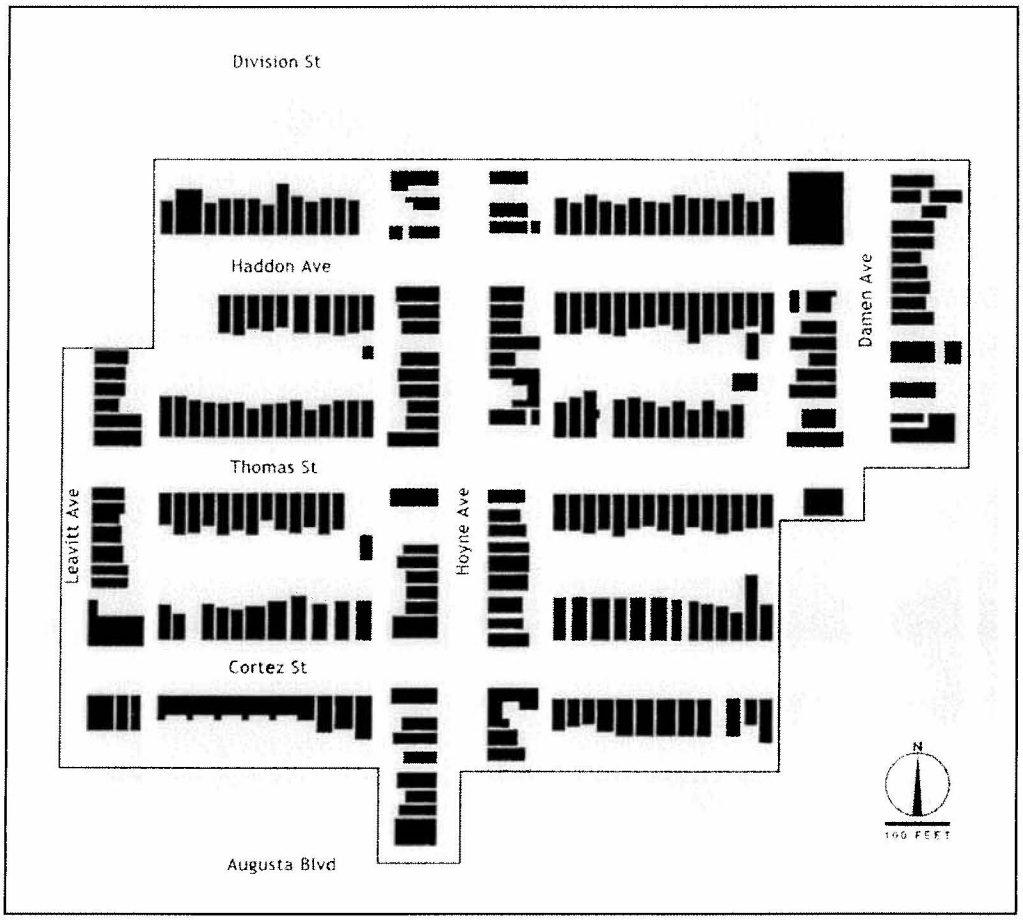
UKRAINIAN VILLAGE DISTRICT

PREDOMINANTLY HADDON AVENUE, THOMAS STREET, AND CORTEZ STREET BETWEEN DAMEN AND LEAVITT AVENUES, INCLUDING PORTIONS OF DAMEN, HOYNE, AND LEAVITT AVENUES

Submitted to the Commission on Chicago Landmarks on March 7, 2002
Revised and Resubmitted on October 3, 2002

CITY OF CHICAGO
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Department of Planning and Development
Alicia Mazur Berg, Commissioner



Cover: Samples of the building types in the Ukrainian Village District, clockwise from upper left: two-flats and workers cottages near the northwest corner of Cortez Street and Hoyne Avenue; a large single-family home on Damen Avenue; a workers cottage on Haddon Avenue; streetscape with workers cottages on the 2100 block of West Thomas Street; streetscape showing typical setback on 2100 block of West Thomas. In the center is a photograph of district developer W. D. Kerfoot's real estate office on West Washington Street, the first building erected in the "burnt district" following the Great Chicago Fire of 1871.

Above: A map showing the boundaries of the Ukrainian Village District.

The Commission on Chicago Landmarks, whose nine members are appointed by the Mayor, was established in 1968 by city ordinance. It is responsible for recommending to the City Council that individual buildings, sites, objects, or entire districts be designated as Chicago Landmarks, which protects them by law. The Commission is staffed by the Chicago Department of Planning and Development, 33 N. LaSalle St., Room 1600, Chicago, IL 60602; (312-744-3200) phone; (312-744-2958) TTY; (312-744-9140) fax; web site, http://www.cityofchicago.org/ landmarks.

This Landmark Designation Report is subject to possible revision and amendment during the designation proceedings. Only language contained within the designation ordinance adopted by the City Council should be regarded as final.

UKRAINIAN VILLAGE DISTRICT

PREDOMINANTLY HADDON AVENUE, THOMAS STREET, AND CORTEZ STREET BETWEEN DAMEN AND LEAVITT AVENUES, INCLUDING PORTIONS OF DAMEN, HOYNE, AND LEAVITT AVENUES

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1886-1920S

The Ukrainian Village District is an especially cohesive residential streetscape that tells the story of German, Polish, and, ultimately, Ukrainian immigrants who settled in the area throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Ukrainians, in particular, found in the District's workers cottages and two- and three-flats a visual expression of their sense of community and cultural pride. Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral, built in 1903 and designated a Chicago Landmark in 1979, prompted the first wave of Ukrainians to move into the area.

The housing stock so favored by the Ukrainians is largely the product of one man: William D. Kerfoot, whose actions following the Great Fire of 1871 made him a symbol of Chicago's "I Will" spirit. By reopening his real estate office the day after the fire ended, at the same location where it had existed before, Kerfoot became the source of maps and plats for the rebuilding of Chicago. In the late 1880s, he turned that energy to developing Suffern's Subdivision, out of which the Ukrainian Village District was carved and approximately one out of every three of its structures was constructed by William D. Kerfoot & Co. between 1886 to about 1905.

The District was almost fully developed by 1910, with the bulk of the construction taking place in the twenty-year period from 1886 to 1906. Today, the structures still display the distinguished workmanship, ornate detailing, and high-quality material that appealed to the Ukrainians a century ago. Graceful entryways and paths lead past well-maintained small front gardens to the sidewalk, providing an orderly profile to the streetscape. Unpretentious, upright, and solid, the Ukrainian Village District still reflects the values of its early immigrant communities.

HISTORY

The Ukrainian Village District contains residential structures and accessory buildings, such as coach houses and stables, on Haddon Avenue, Thomas Street, and Cortez Street, between Leavitt and Damen avenues. Also in the district are residences, accessory buildings, and commercial buildings on Damen, Leavitt, and Hoyne avenues. This exceptionally distinct residential area conveys the history of the Ukrainian immigrants in Chicago at the turn of the twentieth century as they replaced earlier waves of German and Polish immigrants that settled in an area bounded by Chicago Avenue, Division Street, and Western and Damen avenues. The Ukrainians, in particular, became so identified with the area that in 1983 it was designated "Ukrainian Village" by the City of Chicago. The Ukrainian Village District comprises only the northeast quadrant of this larger neighborhood.

The District lies in West Town on the northwest side of Chicago. This part of the city was settled by Europeans in the mid-1800s and used primarily as farmland. Early trails including the Lake Street Trail, the Grand Trail, and the Barry Point Trail, intersected nearby and were gradually replaced by roads and railroads. The land containing the District was originally purchased by Eli Gleason and William Hyde, sold as a 160-acre parcel by William Bard, who in 1843 sold the land to New York financier Thomas Suffern. Suffern apparently never lived in Chicago and held the land only as an investment, since lots were never sold in his lifetime.

The City of Chicago annexed land up to Western and North avenues in 1851, but the West Town area was not constructed until well after the 1871 fire, when resettlement led to development of outlying neighborhoods and the first commuter suburbs. In 1877 Suffern's Subdivision finally began selling lots. Robinson's 1886 map shows that within the present-day Ukrainian Village District the first area platted was the north half of 1100 block of Damen Avenue and the north side of the 2000 block of Haddon Avenue. Thus the two-flats at 1131 N. Damen and the rear of 1141 N. Damen and the three-flat at 1135 N. Damen, all built in 1886, appear to be some of the oldest buildings in the District. Workers cottages on Haddon Avenue and Thomas Street followed in 1888 and 1889, accompanied by a few two-flats and single-family residences. Construction throughout the area increased in the early 1890s, as elevated lines reached into the neighborhood.

Although today the Ukrainian Village area is known for its Ukrainian population, it was not their first settlement in Chicago. It is believed that Ukrainians built a Russian Orthodox Church at Madison and Racine in the 1880s. According to Melvin G. Holli and Peter d'A. Jones in *Ethnic Chicago*, in the early 1900s the area of settlement for Ukrainian immigrants in Chicago was bounded by Division Street on the north, Racine Avenue on the west, Roosevelt Road on the south, and Orleans Street on the east.

The Ukrainian Village District contains a rich collection of Chicago residential architecture from the late 1880s to the 1920s. Shaped by streams of German, Polish, and Ukrainian immigrants, the District is characterized by handsome residences and a distinctive streetscape. Featuring diverse materials and unique ornamentation, residences on the northwest corner of Cortez Street and Hoyne Avenue enhance the center of the District (above, left). Workers cottages on the 2100 block of West Thomas Street (below) demonstrate the cohesive architectural character of the district.

The Holy Trinity Orthodox Church and Rectory at 1121-25 N. Leavitt Avenue (outside of the District), designated Chicago Landmarks in 1979, were constructed in 1903 and designed by Louis Sullivan.

Exactly how many Ukrainians lived is this area is difficult to determine because until 1899 Ukrainians in the United States did not have their separate nationality recorded in census records. Even after 1899 they were often erroneously listed as Poles, Slovaks, Hungarians, or Russians.

It is possible, however, to track the settlement of Ukrainians within the City of Chicago by the locations of their churches. These fall primarily into two categories: Russian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic. The Russian Orthodox established Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral in 1903 with the help of the Russian czar. Located at Haddon and Leavitt avenues, the Cathedral, along with its Rectory, was designed by Louis H. Sullivan and was designated a Chicago Landmark in 1979 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. This church is immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the Ukrainian Village District. The Ukrainian Catholics established St. Nicholas Ruthenian Catholic Church in 1905 at the old German St. John's Lutheran Church at Superior and Bickerdike (now Bishop) Streets. The Ukrainians' growing congregation soon led to construction in 1913 of the present St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church building at 835-45 N. Oakley.

The Ukrainians were not the first to build a community in this particular part of Chicago. German settlers had been there for at least a generation, and were the largest single cultural group in Chicago. By 1900 they accounted for over a quarter of Chicago's population. Germans bought lots in Suffern's Subdivision and built the structures we see in the Ukrainian Village District today. Annual listings in *The Lakeside City Directory* show that their occupations were generally those of skilled craftsmen and tradesmen, including engravers, tailors, undertakers, and metal workers.

The Germans also built churches. At least seven were built within the Suffern's Subdivision alone. In 1893, Christ English Lutheran Church (now the Moorish Science Temple) was built at the northwest corner of Hoyne and Augusta avenues. This church is located within the boundaries of the Ukrainian Village District. Its minister, Rev. E. F. Haertel, lived in the District at 2130 W. Cortez Street. The following year, both the 1st Evangelical Lutheran Church (now the Leavitt Street Bible Church) at 1137 N. Leavitt Avenue, and German Zion's Evangelical Society Church (now Hoyne Avenue Wesleyan Church) at the northwest corner of Hoyne Avenue and Iowa Street were built. In 1901 a German Methodist Church (now St. Stephen, King of Hungary Catholic Church) was built at 2015 W. Augusta Avenue. In 1903 a United German Lutheran Congregation Church (now San Marcos Youth Ministry) was built at 2028 W. Augusta Avenue. In 1905, St. Johannis German Evangelical Lutheran Church (now the Seventh Day Adventist Central Spanish Church) was built at 913 N. Hoyne Avenue. Another German church, St. Peter's United Evangelical Lutheran, built in 1911 at 2252-58 W. Cortez Street, has since become St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Gradually the Germans moved further north and west as Poles moved into the neighborhood. As early as 1902, the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth — an order with Polish origins — opened St. Mary's Hospital at Leavitt Avenue and Thomas Street. In 1903, the Congregation Moses Montefiore building (now the Hispanic Baptist Church) was constructed at 1042 N. Damen Avenue. In 1913, St. Helen's Catholic Church was built at Augusta Avenue for Polish Catholics.

Waves of Ukrainian immigrants also poured into the area. They came in 1918 after the war between Western Ukraine and Poland, in 1919 after the formation of the Soviet Ukrainian government, in 1932-33 after the great famine in the Ukraine, and during World War Two during occupation of the Ukraine by Germany. These Ukrainians kept alive the religion, language, customs, and arts of their native country and established their own youth, business, civic, and social groups and institutions. They opened restaurants, stores, credit unions, and savings associations, and made such a deep imprint on the area that it came to be known as Ukrainian Village. Today's Ukrainian Village District represents the earliest and most intact remaining residential section of this unique Ukrainian community in Chicago.

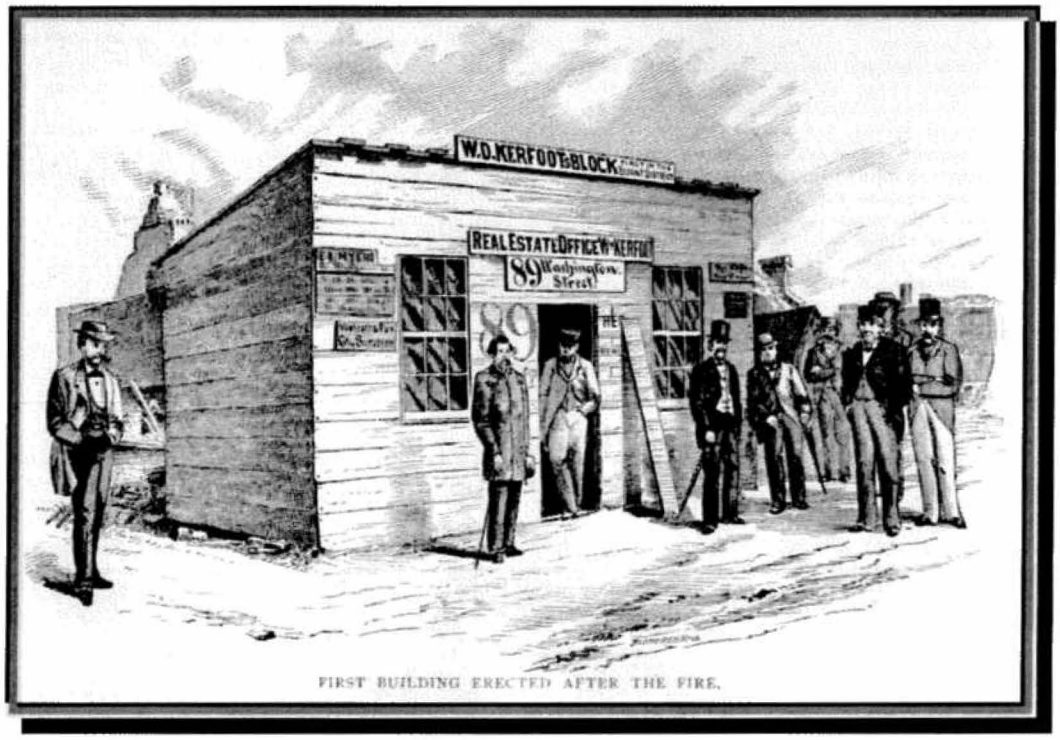
W. D. Kerfoot & Co. (1837-1918)

W. D. Kerfoot was born on April 16, 1837, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He arrived in Chicago in 1854 and worked in the real estate office of James H. Rees. Between 1856 and 1861, Kerfoot attended St. James' College in Hagerstown, Maryland. Upon returning to Chicago, Kerfoot took charge of the real estate department of Thomas B. Bryan. The following year he established his own real estate firm at 89 W. Washington Street, between Dearborn and Clark streets. In 1865 he married Susan B. Mooklar of Mason County, Kentucky.

Kerfoot's office was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1871, and he lost "all his worldly possessions of a pecuniary sort on October 9," writes noted Chicago historian A. T. Andreas in 1886. The day after the fire ended, Kerfoot constructed a small frame building and reopened his real estate office, thus establishing the first business structure on the ruins of the fire. The sign on his office door read: "W. D. Kerfoot. All gone but wife, children, and energy," which "did not a little toward reviving courage and drooping spirits" of his fellow Chicagoans, reports Andreas.

William D. Kerfoot (left) was an influential Chicago real estate developer in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. His firm, W. D. Kerfoot & Co., constructed nearly 30 percent of the residences in the Ukrainian Village District.

With a shingle reading "All gone but wife, children, and energy," W. D. Kerfoot's real estate office on West Washington Street (depicted below) was the first building erected in the "burnt district" following the Great Chicago Fire of 1871.



FIRST BUILDING ERECTED AFTER THE FIRE.

Kerfoot secured maps and plats of the city, and his office became a sort of city directory for the new Chicago as it was being rebuilt. Kerfoot himself became the embodiment of the undaunted determination of Chicago entrepreneurs, and he became widely regarded as one of the best judges of real estate valuation in Chicago, in addition to supervising the erection of many downtown buildings (now gone). In 1880, he brought two of his long-time assistants into the firm, George Birkhoff Jr. and William A. Merigold. Both were men of importance in their own right: Birkhoff was Chicago's Consul to the Netherlands and Merigold co-founded the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1883.

Kerfoot himself was a charter member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and became its president in 1887. He was on the Board of Directors for the 1893 Columbian Exposition. From 1899 to 1901, Kerfoot served as the City of Chicago's Comptroller during the administration of Carter H. Harrison. Kerfoot died at his home at 1425 Astor Street on January 5, 1918. His funeral was held at St. James Cathedral at Huron and Wabash Avenues, and he is buried at Graceland Cemetery.

Kerfoot was especially known as a real estate developer and manager for non-resident owners of Chicago property, and it was probably in this capacity that he began development of Thomas Suffern's property in West Town. From 1886 to about 1905, Kerfoot's company was responsible for constructing almost 30 percent of the buildings in the Ukrainian Village District, most of them workers cottages. Throughout the broader West Town area, Kerfoot's influence may be even greater.

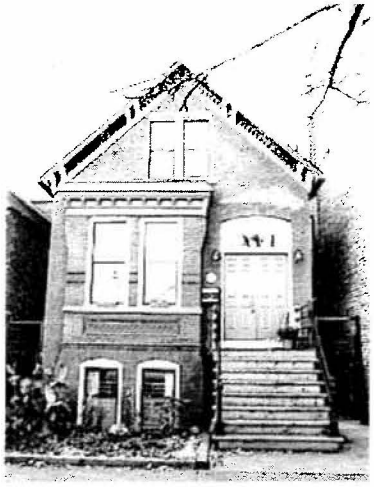
BUILDING TYPES AND STYLES

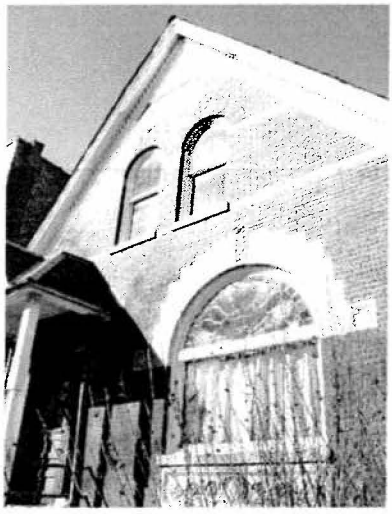
There are four dominant residential building types in the Ukrainian Village District: workers cottages; two- and three-flats; single-family structures; and large apartment buildings. With the exception of some early modifications of the flats, almost all are used today in the same configuration in which they were built.

Workers cottages are single-family residential buildings that comprise almost 30 percent of the structures in the Ukrainian Village District. Early workers cottages were constructed of wood in working-class Chicago neighborhoods in the years following the 1871 fire and convey a "vernacular" residential style that can be seen particularly in parts of West Town, Lincoln Park, and the lower West Side. The cottages in the District, however, are made of brick and are of a later vintage. They were built between 1888 and 1906, primarily by William D. Kerfoot and Company.

Workers cottages throughout the District display a variety of decorative elements incorporated into the front facades, including courses of pressed and molded brick, rectangular bays, and arched windows with double hung sashes flanked by fixed panes. Some window openings are further accentuated with patterned brickwork.

The examples of workers cottages shown here are all located on Hoyne and Haddon avenues and Thomas Street and built from 1890 to 1900.





Common characteristics of the workers cottages include one-and-a-half stories set atop a raised basement, a rectangular floor plan, and a front-facing gable roof. The front facade may either be flat or have a bay or porch added. A small garden sits between the house and the sidewalk. Window treatments include one, two, or three units used together. Ornamentation is generally within the brick courses, the window lintels, cornices, and column capitals; many cottages exhibit touches of gingerbread decoration.

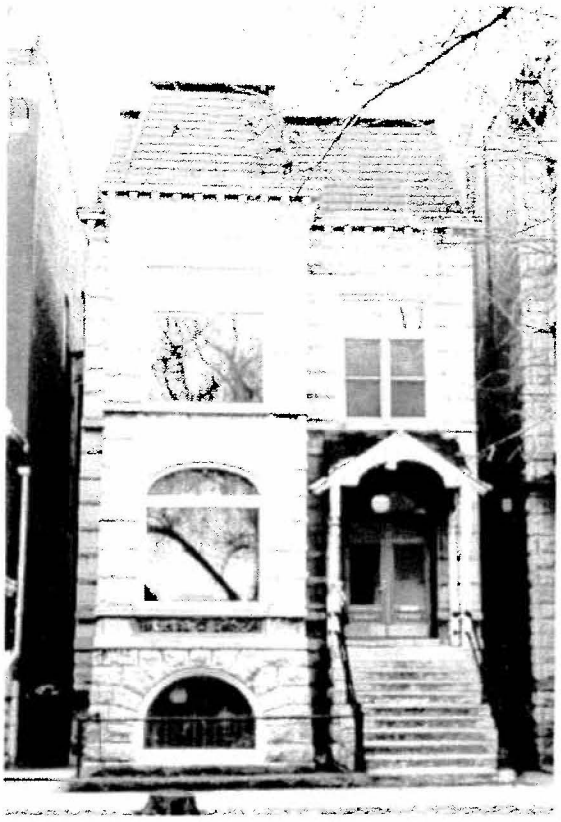
Two- and three-flats are multi-family residential building types, and they comprise almost 60 percent of the structures in the Ukrainian Village District, primarily on Cortez Street, Haddon Avenue, and Thomas Street. Built between 1892 and 1904 in the same areas where single-family workers cottages were constructed, they nonetheless gently blend into the existing streetscape. Almost all have a unique, asymmetrical front entryway and a raised basement apartment with its own entrance. The flat roofs of the two- and three-flats were originally topped by ornate pressed metal or brick cornices or parapets. Many still remain. The entryways, cornices, and parapets of the flats are complemented by bays and porches, providing a variety of configurations for the front facade. The flats are typically constructed out of brick; the more elaborate ones are faced with limestone. Most are trimmed with decorative brick or limestone, frequently in geometric patterns. The various materials and arrangement of features provide a range of architectural touches, including Romanesque, Queen Anne, Italianate, and even Arts-and-Crafts.

The **single-family structures** in the Ukrainian Village District include large and more elaborate multi-story brick and wood structures, greystones, and even two later-period bungalows. The largest houses are located primarily along Damen, Hoyne, and Leavitt avenues, and were generally built after 1890 by affluent German merchants. Sometimes these large structures sit on multiple lots; frequently they have coach houses, stables, or garages at the rear of the lot(s), which are significant in their own right. The wooden houses favor High Victorian Italianate and Gothic ornamentation; some have pyramidal roofs with orbs and spikes. The greystones (so called because of the grey Bedford limestone façade, usually either rusticated or smooth) present a more austere Classical or Romanesque elegance with broad entry arches extending out of the front facade. Frequently, these stately homes have an ornamental fence around a small section of the front yard.

There are a half dozen **six-flat and large apartment buildings** within the Ukrainian Village District, all tied to the later wave of construction from the 1900s to the 1910s. Their presence, primarily on Cortez Street and Leavitt Avenue, indicates the increase in population density in the area at that time. Some were considered "honeymoon apartments" because they only had one bedroom and were not considered large enough for a family.

Many of the two- and three-flats in the Ukrainian Village District are elaborately detailed with limestone and brick coursing. A limestone stringcourse and polychromatic brickwork accentuate the three-flat on West Cortez Street (right).

Two-flats such as this one on the 1100 block of North Damen Avenue (below, left) feature rich ornamentation that includes alternating bands of smooth and rusticated limestone which rise to an incised spandrel panel, and a pressed metal cornice incorporating scrolled brackets. Pressed and molded brick and spandrel panels frame the arched window of a two-flat on the 1100 block of North Hoyne Avenue (below, right).



The Ukrainian Village District contains many large single-family residences, such as the one at right, on Damen Avenue, as well as apartment buildings, such as the one below on West Cortez Street.

The District also contains the Christ English Lutheran Church (now the Moorish Science Temple) at 1000 N. Hoyne Avenue (above).

Several multi-story mixed-use buildings on Damen Avenue also reside within the District. The corner building at left features rusticated limestone cladding and three ornate pressed metal window bays with a proliferation of classically inspired ornament (left).

In addition to the residential structures, the Ukrainian Village District contains four **multi-story mixed-use buildings**, located on Damen Avenue. These structures, constructed upon corner lots or upon narrow 20-foot frontages, utilize the street level space for retail, while the upper stories are often used as apartments. Corner buildings were typically designed with more detail than those mid-block, using materials such as pressed metal, terra cotta panels, cast iron fronts, and glazed brick facing. Stone and brick detailing also were used around openings and windows.

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

According to the Municipal Code of Chicago (Sect. 2-120-620 and -690), the Commission on Chicago Landmarks has the authority to make a final recommendation of landmark designation for a building, structure, object, or district if the Commission determines it meets two or more of the stated "criteria for landmark designation," as well as possesses a significant degree of its historic design integrity.

The following should be considered by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks in determining whether to make a final recommendation to the City Council that the Ukrainian Village District be designated as a Chicago Landmark.

Criterion 1: Critical Part of the City's History

Its value as an example of the architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other aspect of the heritage of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, or the United States.

- The Ukrainian Village District is an excellent example of a cohesive residential streetscape that tells the story of the settlement of first German, then Polish, and finally Ukrainian immigrants throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s, with the final group becoming so identified with the neighborhood that it is today known as Ukrainian Village.

Criterion 3: Significant Person

Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other aspect of the development of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, or the United States.

- The Ukrainian Village District contains buildings that were constructed by the company of William D. Kerfoot, the first builder to reestablish business after the Great Fire in 1871 and the embodiment of the "I Will" spirit of Chicago.

Criterion 4: Important Architecture

Its exemplification of an architectural type or style distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.

- The Ukrainian Village District presents an excellent cross-section of residential building types constructed predominantly in a twenty-year period from about 1886 to 1906, including workers cottages, two- and three-flats, single-family structures, large apartment buildings, multi-story mixed-use buildings, institutional buildings, and accessory structures such as coach houses and stables.

- The district is distinctive for the fine detailing and craftsmanship on its buildings' cornices, porches, fences, windows, and doors that impart Queen Anne, Italianate, Classical, and Romanesque influences, and for the high-quality of materials, including pressed and molded brick coursing and stone finishing.

Criterion 6: Distinctive Theme as a District

Its representation of an architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other theme expressed through distinctive areas, districts, places, buildings, structures, works of art, or other objects that may or may not be contiguous.

- The historic residences of the Ukrainian Village District convey a distinct visual unity based on design, size, use of materials, scale, rooflines, building setback, and overall detailing.

- Of the 254 properties and structures in the District, 229 have been preliminarily identified as likely to be contributing to the character of the district, and eleven more as potentially contributing.

Integrity Criterion

The integrity of the proposed landmark must be preserved in light of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and ability to express its historic community, architectural, or aesthetic interest or value.

Most of these structures in the District were built during a relatively short twenty-year period beginning in 1886, and many have been individually identified as "architecturally significant" in the *Chicago Historic Resources Survey*. They maintain a high degree of architectural integrity and continue to serve the same function a century or so after construction with little discernible changes in style.

The District's setting is enhanced by distinguished workmanship, not only by Kerfoot, but also by other builders of his era. In addition to high-quality materials, the structures display an ornate detailing and craftsmanship in the cornices, raised

entrances, carved stone moldings, and ornamental fencing. As a rule, rooflines have also been retained, as have streetscapes, in which the graceful entryways and paths lead past well-maintained small front gardens to the sidewalk.

The few changes within the Ukrainian Village District are not intrusive. Some two- and three-flats have been converted to single-family dwellings, although they retain the same styles, configurations, and exterior appearances as they did originally. Many structures in the district have had their original double-hung windows replaced with single-pane glass windows, but this is minimized by the preservation of the buildings' masonry facades and other stone detailing. A few cottages have received new artificial siding on their front facades; this is regarded as reversible. In general, the District conveys the same sense of space and setting that it did when it was first constructed.

SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Whenever a building or district is under consideration for landmark designation, the Commission on Chicago Landmarks is required to identify the "significant historical and architectural features" of the property. This is done to enable the owners and the public to understand which elements are considered most important to preserve the character of the proposed landmark.

Based on its evaluation of the Ukrainian Village District, the Commission staff recommends that the significant historical and architectural features be identified as follows:

- all exterior building elevations, including rooflines, visible from the public rights-of-way; and
- front and side yards, including historic ornamental fencing.

In addition, the Commission staff has determined that seven rear buildings not readily visible from the public rights-of-way contribute to the architectural and historical character of the Ukrainian Village District. These buildings include two coach houses at 1115 N. Damen Avenue and 1137 N. Hoyne Avenue, three former stables at 2113 W. Haddon Avenue, 1103 N. Hoyne Avenue and 2018 W. Thomas Street, a two-flat at 1141 N. Damen Avenue and a three-flat at 2015 W. Haddon Avenue. The Commission staff recommends that the significant historical and architectural features for these seven buildings be identified as follows:

- all exterior elevations and rooflines.

ADDRESS RANGES

Below is the range of addresses for buildings in the District:
2012-2156 W. Cortez (evens)
2013-2159 W. Cortez (odds)
1056-1144 N. Damen (evens)
1101-1143 N. Damen (odds)
2000-2146 W. Haddon (evens)
2001-2147 W. Haddon (odds)
1000-1144 N. Hoyne (evens)
1015-1145 N. Hoyne (odds)
1021-1115 N. Leavitt (odds)
1950-2158 W. Thomas (evens)
2001-2159 W. Thomas (odds)

UKRAINIAN VILLAGE DISTRICT BUILDING CATALOG

In the following Building Catalog, the categorization of whether a property is contributing, non-contributing, or potentially contributing to the district represents a preliminary analysis and is provided as guidance for property owners and to the public to anticipate how these properties would be treated under the Chicago Landmarks Ordinance. Individual property owners have the right to petition the Commission on Chicago Landmarks on whether a building is contributing or non-contributing to the district on a case-by-case basis as part of the permit review process, and the Commission reserves the right to make a final determination in accordance with the procedures established by the Ordinance and the Commission's adopted Rules and Regulations.

Ukrainian Village District Building Catalog

STREET	NUM	DIR	TYPE	DATE	BUILDER	ORIGINAL OWNER	STATUS
Cortez	2012	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Riel	Potentially Contributing
Cortez	2013	W.	Workers Cottage	c.1890-99			Contributing
Cortez	2014	W.	Three-flat	1916			Contributing
Cortez	2015	W.	Two-flat	1894		Mueller	Contributing
Cortez	2018	W.	Workers Cottage	c.1890-99			Contributing
Cortez	2019	W.	Two-flat	1896	Neuman	Pankan & Roznowski	Contributing
Cortez	2020	W.	Two-flat	1894		Hoffman	Contributing
Cortez	2022	W.	Two-flat	c.1890-99			Contributing
Cortez	2023	W.	Two-flat	1902	Puvogel & Schiddel	Apitz	Contributing
Cortez	2024	W.	Two-flat	1905	Rieper	Mysack	Contributing
Cortez	2025	W.	Two-flat	1916	Lemke	Krause	Contributing
Cortez	2026	W.	Two-flat	1894		Mysack	Contributing
Cortez	2028	W.	Three-flat	1913	Runde / Christiansen	Teuber	Contributing
Cortez	2029	W.	Two-flat	1906	Schuman	Rosensteil	Contributing
Cortez	2031	W.	Two-flat	1906	Schuman	Tessinau	Contributing
Cortez	2032	W.	Two-flat	1908	Danielson	Tuber	Contributing
Cortez	2036	W.	Two-flat	1909	Ucker	Brandt	Contributing
Cortez	2037	W.	Two-flat	1922	Enker	Faber	Contributing
Cortez	2039	W.	Two-flat	1906	Galitz Brothers	Schultz	Contributing
Cortez	2040	W.	Two-flat	1908	Peterson	Landieke	Contributing
Cortez	2042	W.	Two-flat	1908	Peterson	Hardiss	Contributing
Cortez	2043	W.	Workers Cottage	1901	Rieper	Kollhorst	Contributing
Cortez	2045	W.	Two-flat	1895		Klause	Contributing
Cortez	2046	W.	Three-flat	1909	Heller	Klick	Contributing
Cortez	2047	W.	Two-flat	1894		Luefke	Contributing
Cortez	2051-53	W.	Six-flat/ Apartment	1908	Portratz	Bankes	Contributing
Cortez	2112	W.	Two-flat	1921	Broucher	Boznick	Contributing

STREET	NUM	DIR	TYPE	DATE	BUILDER	ORIGINAL OWNER	STATUS
Cortez	2113	W.	Two-flat	1907	Couleur	Fransk	Contributing
Cortez	2116	W.	Two-flat	1921	Broucher	Boznick	Contributing
Cortez	2117	W.	Two-flat	1907	Portratz	Classen	Contributing
Cortez	2120	W.	Two-flat	1907	Petzold	Dail	Contributing
Cortez	2121	W.	Two-flat	1907	Anderson & Martin	Langovich	Contributing
Cortez	2124	W.	Two-flat	1909	Zwolinski	Drzymalski	Contributing
Cortez	2125	W.	Three-flat	1908	Worthman & Steinbach	Bankes	Contributing
Cortez	2128	W.	Two-flat	1907	Couleur	Morris	Contributing
Cortez	2129-31	W.	Six-flat/ Apartment	1906	Schuman	Bankes	Contributing
Cortez	2130	W.	Single Family	1907	Couleur	Haertel	Contributing
Cortez	2133-35	W.	Six-flat/ Apartment	1905	Buschner	Bankes	Contributing
Cortez	2134	W.	Workers Cottage	1901	Herder & Kerwin	Kerfoot	Contributing
Cortez	2136	W.	Bungalow	c.1920-29			Contributing
Cortez	2137-39	W.	Six-flat/ Apartment	1905	Buschner	Bankes	Contributing
Cortez	2138	W.	Workers Cottage	1901	Herder & Kerwin	Kerfoot	Contributing
Cortez	2141-43	W.	Six-flat/ Apartment	1905		Bankes	Contributing
Cortez	2144	W.	Workers Cottage	1901	Herder & Kerwin	Kerfoot	Contributing
Cortez	2146	W.	Apartment	c.1900-10			Contributing
Cortez	2150-56	W.	Six-flat/ Apartment	1908		Bankes	Contributing
Cortez	2151	W.	Three-flat	1907	Hanson	Albrecht	Contributing
Cortez	2155	W.	Three-flat	1907	Duberstein	Nichols	Contributing
Damen	1056-1060	N.	Multi-Story Commercial	1880-1889			Contributing
Damen	1100	N.	Multi-Story Commercial	1913	Schaffner	Luzaug	Contributing
Damen	1101	N.	Multi-Story Commercial	1907		Ecker	Contributing
Damen	1102	N.	Two-flat	1890		Jennings	Contributing
Damen	1103	N.	Two-flat	c.1890			Contributing
Damen	1108	N.	Three-flat	c.1890			Contributing
Damen	1109	N.	Two-flat	1891		Necyne	Contributing

STREET	NUM	DIR	TYPE	DATE	BUILDER	ORIGINAL OWNER	STATUS
Damen	1112	N.	Two-flat	1894		Wallace	Contributing
Damen	1114	N.	Three-flat	1891		Flynn	Contributing
Damen	1115	N.	Coach House				Contributing
Damen	1115	N.	Three-flat	1891		Helmke	Contributing
Damen	1116	N.	Two-flat	1914	Allison	Dierkes	Contributing
Damen	1118	N.	Two-flat			Wollen	Contributing
Damen	1121	N.	Two-flat	1905	Strane	Schmake	Contributing
Damen	1123	N.	Two-flat	1885			Contributing
Damen	1124	N.	Single Family	1890		Dahl	Contributing
Damen	1125	N.	Three-flat	1897		Lienke	Contributing
Damen	1129	N.	Three-flat	1890		Lemke	Contributing
Damen	1131	N.	Two-flat	1886		Hasset	Contributing
Damen	1133	N.	Three-flat	1890		Kopp	Contributing
Damen	1135	N.	Three-flat	1886		Siefert	Contributing
Damen	1139	N.	Two-flat				Potentially Contributing
Damen	1141	N.	Two-flat	1886			Contributing
Damen	1141	N.	Multi-Story Commercial	1924		Ackinhauser	Contributing
Damen	1143	N.	Three-flat	1894		Galonska	Contributing
Haddon	2000	W.	Apartment				Non-Contributing
Haddon	2009	W.	Stable, now a dwelling				Contributing
Haddon	2012	W.	Three-flat	1913	Sorenson / Burfinch	Brusbaske	Contributing
Haddon	2013	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Wilson	Contributing
Haddon	2014	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Potentially Contributing
Haddon	2015	W.	Three-flat	1896			Contributing
Haddon	2015	W.	Three-flat	1904	Coulour	Kolsath	Contributing
Haddon	2016	W.	Two-flat	1890s			Contributing
Haddon	2017	W.	Workers Cottage	1889		Kerfoot	Contributing
Haddon	2020	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Contributing

STREET	NUM	DIR	TYPE	DATE	BUILDER	ORIGINAL OWNER	STATUS
Haddon	2021	W.	Three-flat	1897	Schuman	Weigner	Contributing
Haddon	2022	W.	Two-flat				Potentially Contributing
Haddon	2023	W.	Workers Cottage	1889		Kerfoot	Contributing
Haddon	2024	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Non-Contributing
Haddon	2025	W.	Three-flat	1910	Wasserman & Friedman	Kappel / Gamm	Contributing
Haddon	2026	W.	Three-flat	1896			Contributing
Haddon	2027	W.	Workers Cottage	1889		Kerfoot	Potentially Contributing
Haddon	2028	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Contributing
Haddon	2029	W.	Two-flat	2000			Non-Contributing
Haddon	2032	W.	Two-flat	1899	Delfosse	Mix	Contributing
Haddon	2033	W.	Workers Cottage	1889		Kerfoot	Contributing
Haddon	2034	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Non-Contributing
Haddon	2035	W.	Three-flat	1908	Schmitt	Lichtenstein	Contributing
Haddon	2036	W.	Workers Cottage	1899	Delfosse	Barring	Contributing
Haddon	2037	W.	Workers Cottage	1889		Kerfoot	Contributing
Haddon	2038	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Non-Contributing
Haddon	2039	W.	Two-flat	1893		Braun	Contributing
Haddon	2040	W.	Three-flat	1902	Meisil	Bloomenthal	Contributing
Haddon	2041	W.	Workers Cottage	1889		Kerfoot	Potentially Contributing
Haddon	2044	W.	Three-flat	1896		Kostka	Contributing
Haddon	2045	W.	Two-flat	1896		Wick	Contributing
Haddon	2046	W.	Two-flat	1889		Ries	Contributing
Haddon	2047	W.	Two-flat	1891		Mulinowski	Contributing
Haddon	2113	W.	Stable	1912	Torensen / Magnussen	Morrison	Contributing
Haddon	2113	W.	Three-flat	1912	Torensen / Magnussen	Morrison	Contributing
Haddon	2114	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Contributing
Haddon	2115	W.	Two-flat	1900	Neuman	Isaacs	Contributing
Haddon	2116	W.	Three-flat	1924	Lewis	Weiss	Contributing

STREET	NUM	DIR	TYPE	DATE	BUILDER	ORIGINAL OWNER	STATUS
Haddon	2117	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Birkhoff	Contributing
Haddon	2120	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Contributing
Haddon	2121	W.	Two-flat	1910	Christensen	Majowski	Contributing
Haddon	2122	W.	Three-flat	1911		Weiss	Contributing
Haddon	2124	W.	Three-flat	1995~			Non-Contributing
Haddon	2125	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Birkhoff	Contributing
Haddon	2126	W.	Three-flat	1912		Bayer	Contributing
Haddon	2127	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Birkhoff	Contributing
Haddon	2128	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Contributing
Haddon	2129	W.	Three-flat	1911		Loeff	Contributing
Haddon	2131	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Birkhoff	Contributing
Haddon	2132	W.	Three-flat	1911		Loeff	Contributing
Haddon	2134	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Contributing
Haddon	2135	W.	Three-flat	1911		Loeff	Contributing
Haddon	2136	W.	Three-flat	1911		Loeff	Contributing
Haddon	2137	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Birkhoff	Contributing
Haddon	2138	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Contributing
Haddon	2140	W.	Multi-Story Residential	1990~			Non-Contributing
Haddon	2141-43	W.	Parking Lot				Non-Contributing
Haddon	2146	W.	Two-flat	1916			Non-Contributing
Hoyne	1000	N.	Church	1892			Contributing
Hoyne	1004	N.	Two-flat	1890~99			Contributing
Hoyne	1008	N.	Three-flat	1900~10			Contributing
Hoyne	1010	N.	Two-flat	1900~10			Contributing
Hoyne	1012	N.	Two-flat	1900~10			Contributing
Hoyne	1015	N.	Two-flat	1890~99			Contributing
Hoyne	1016	N.	Three-flat	1907	Worthman & Steinbach	Lemke	Contributing
Hoyne	1017	N.	Two-flat	1890~99			Contributing

STREET	NUM	DIR	TYPE	DATE	BUILDER	ORIGINAL OWNER	STATUS
Hoyne	1020	N.	Two-flat	1891		Olson	Contributing
Hoyne	1021-23	N.	Six-flat/ Apartment	1906	Worthman & Steinbach	Bankes	Contributing
Hoyne	1024	N.	Two-flat	1892		Solek	Contributing
Hoyne	1035	N.	Three-flat	1891		Jacobs	Contributing
Hoyne	1036	N.	Single Family	1900	Taken	Bankes	Contributing
Hoyne	1037	N.	Three-flat	1891		Jacobs	Contributing
Hoyne	1038	N.	Workers Cottage	1890		Moelman	Contributing
Hoyne	1040	N.	Workers Cottage	1892		Moelman	Contributing
Hoyne	1041	N.	Three-flat	1905	Lemke	Toll	Contributing
Hoyne	1043	N.	Three-flat	1900~10			Contributing
Hoyne	1044	N.	Workers Cottage	1907	Lange	Kerfoot	Contributing
Hoyne	1046	N.	Two-flat	1894		Koellner	Contributing
Hoyne	1047	N.	Three-flat	1893		McComb	Contributing
Hoyne	1048	N.	Three-flat	1901	Kophamer	Busch	Contributing
Hoyne	1049	N.	Single Family	1894		Schoenwerk	Contributing
Hoyne	1051	N.	Two-flat	1880~89			Contributing
Hoyne	1053	N.	Three-flat	1892		Lemnke	Contributing
Hoyne	1056	N.	Two-flat	1896		Knopf	Contributing
Hoyne	1057	N.	Single Family	1880~89			Contributing
Hoyne	1100	N.	Apartment	1923	Hummelblau	Ooner	Contributing
Hoyne	1103	N.	Stable	1890			Contributing
Hoyne	1103	N.	Single Family	1889		Stemme	Contributing
Hoyne	1104	N.	Workers Cottage	1889		Larson	Contributing
Hoyne	1106	N.	Two-flat	1889		Struvener	Contributing
Hoyne	1110	N.	Three-flat	1890	Schaub & Berlin / Rogers & Cook	Schewe	Contributing
Hoyne	1111	N.	Two-flat	1900~10			Non-Contributing
Hoyne	1112	N.	Three-flat	1893			Contributing
Hoyne	1114	N.	Two-flat	1891		Jacobson	Contributing

STREET	NUM	DIR	TYPE	DATE	BUILDER	ORIGINAL OWNER	STATUS
Hoyne	1115	N.	Workers Cottage	1890		Albyding	Contributing
Hoyne	1117	N.	Workers Cottage	1891		Charfier	Potentially Contributing
Hoyne	1118	N.	Single Family	1891		Lambin	Contributing
Hoyne	1119	N.	Two-flat	1891		Koellner	Contributing
Hoyne	1122	N.	Three-flat	1894		Dempsey	Contributing
Hoyne	1123	N.	Two-flat	1890~99			Contributing
Hoyne	1124	N.	Three-flat	1895		Schmidt	Contributing
Hoyne	1125	N.	Two-flat	1890~99			Contributing
Hoyne	1134	N.	Single Family	1888		Drake	Contributing
Hoyne	1134	N.	Garage				Contributing
Hoyne	1137	N.	Coach House				Contributing
Hoyne	1137	N.	Single Family	1891		Sokup	Contributing
Hoyne	1138	N.	Two-flat	1909		Welslin	Contributing
Hoyne	1139	N.	Two-flat	1893		Ollmeyer	Contributing
Hoyne	1144	N.	Two-flat	1892		Olson	Contributing
Hoyne	1145	N.	Single Family	2000			Non-Contributing
Leavitt	1021-25	W.	Six-flat/ Apartment	1900-1909			Contributing
Leavitt	1041	N.	Three-flat	2002			Non-Contributing
Leavitt	1045	N.	Two-flat	1907	Kadesuritz	Ecker	Contributing
Leavitt	1049	N.	Three-flat	1907	Schamer		Contributing
Leavitt	1053	N.	Three-flat	1908		Jurgen	Contributing
Leavitt	1057	N.	Apartment	1909	Thompson	Wick	Contributing
Leavitt	1059	N.	Three-flat	1905			Contributing
Leavitt	1101	N.	Three-flat	1900			Contributing
Leavitt	1103	N.	Three-flat	1914			Contributing
Leavitt	1107	N.	Three-flat	1909	Ecker	Pawelhiewiez	Contributing
Leavitt	1109	N.	Two-flat	1900~10			Contributing
Leavitt	1113	N.	Two-flat	1900~10			Contributing

STREET	NUM	DIR	TYPE	DATE	BUILDER	ORIGINAL OWNER	STATUS
Leavitt	1115	N.	Two-flat	1900~10			Contributing
Thomas	2013	W.	Single Family	2002			Non-Contributing
Thomas	2015	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Birkhoff	Contributing
Thomas	2018	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2018	W.	Garage				Contributing
Thomas	2019	W.	Two-flat	1889		Jielsson	Contributing
Thomas	2020	W.	Workers Cottage	1903		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2021	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2022	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Potentially Contributing
Thomas	2023	W.	Multi-Story Residential	1926			Contributing
Thomas	2024	W.	Workers Cottage	1903	Dyer & Mole	Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2025	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Potentially Contributing
Thomas	2026	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2027	W.	Workers Cottage	1927	Dejergerah / Ocintch	Fenjue	Contributing
Thomas	2028	W.	Workers Cottage	1903	Dyer & Mole	Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2029	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2032	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2033	W.	Workers Cottage	1903	Dyer & Mole	Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2034	W.	Workers Cottage	1903	Grothedudeck	Hargier	Contributing
Thomas	2035	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2036	W.	Workers Cottage	1888		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2037	W.	Workers Cottage	1903	Dyer & Mole	Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2039	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Potentially Contributing
Thomas	2040	W.	Workers Cottage	1900	Kophamer	Jacek	Contributing
Thomas	2043	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Birkhoff	Contributing
Thomas	2044	W.	Two-flat	1902	Frederick	Jacek	Contributing
Thomas	2045	W.	Workers Cottage	1890		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2046	W.	Two-flat	1890		Jacek	Contributing

STREET	NUM	DIR	TYPE	DATE	BUILDER	ORIGINAL OWNER	STATUS
Thomas	2047	W.	Three-flat	1915	Koncrigh / Wattmann	Karopa	Contributing
Thomas	2112	W.	Two-flat	1897		Strieve	Contributing
Thomas	2113	W.	Two-flat				Contributing
Thomas	2114	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2118	W.	Three-flat	1911			Contributing
Thomas	2119	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2120	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2121	W.	Workers Cottage	1904		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2122	W.	Workers Cottage	1904		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2123	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2124	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2125	W.	Workers Cottage	1906	Hostenun	Lemfer	Contributing
Thomas	2126	W.	Three-flat	1900~10			Contributing
Thomas	2127	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2130	W.	Three-flat	2000~			Non-Contributing
Thomas	2131	W.	Workers Cottage	1904		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2132	W.	Workers Cottage	1904	Dyer & Mole	Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2133	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2134	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2135	W.	Three-flat	1911		Loeff	Contributing
Thomas	2136	W.	Two-flat	1901	Rerierth	Rothichiew	Contributing
Thomas	2137	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2138	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2139	W.	Workers Cottage	1904		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2142	W.	Workers Cottage	1904		Kerfoot	Potentially Contributing
Thomas	2143	W.	Workers Cottage	1891		Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2144	W.	Two-flat	1906		Pawelnicy	Contributing
Thomas	2145	W.	Three-flat	1904		Ingram	Contributing

STREET	NUM	DIR	TYPE	DATE	BUILDER	ORIGINAL OWNER	STATUS
Thomas	2146	W.	Two-flat	1904		Ingram	Contributing
Thomas	2147	W.	Workers Cottage	1905	Grotheudeck	Kerfoot	Contributing
Thomas	2149	W.	Three-flat				Contributing

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